

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1911.  
Published every week-day afternoon.  
Subscriptions: One year, \$3.00; one month, 25 cents; single copy, 1 cent.  
Entered at the post office at Barre as second-class matter.

Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending last Saturday was

5,950

copies, the largest circulation of any daily paper in Vermont outside of Burlington.

A little warmed-over generosity won't come amiss.

Those two feet of snow in Texas look pretty deep from this distance, with Vermont dragging around on bare ground.

On Christmas morn a mob in a suburb of Baltimore took a crying, begging negro out of jail, hit him over the head and then sent several lead pellets into his body. And it was the day of "peace on earth, good will toward men."

The Connecticut river separated Vermont from another tragedy at Bellows Falls Saturday night. Therefore, geographically speaking, the Connecticut was as good as a mile wide, although it was a narrow miss for Vermont.

St. Johnsbury has entered a long trail after a federal building with "cost not to exceed \$100,000," by the introduction of a bill in Congress. St. Johnsbury will find that there are many turnings in the route, and the consummation of the plans will be long delayed. The people of that community should begin now to lay in a stock of patience.

From Reno, Nevada, comes the report that few Vermonters are to be found in the divorce colony there, although almost every other part of the country has its representation. The reason is apparent to a Vermont; the securing of a divorce under the Vermont law is so easy that it would be a waste of money to go to Reno to secure the same thing. Vermonters need the money for something else.

There was no reason for Bellefontaine, O., to turn its back on Santa Claus on the ground that money for gifts should be distributed to the poor. It is likely that the smashing of the pleasant myth will work to the very opposite of the end hoped for, because the people, instead of turning their loose money to the poor, will have their generosity entirely withered up, with gifts for no one. Santa Claus, though a myth, works powerfully on the human mind, loosing the purse strings in consequence; and the poor get a percentage which they will not get at all if the oldtime idea is to be abolished.

There seems to be considerable jockeying over the illness of Charles W. Morse, who is confined in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, the report coming at one time that the prisoner is sick unto death and will die unless immediately removed from prison, and that report being soon followed by another to the effect that he is in no immediate danger. All, or most of this, is occasioned by the efforts which are being made to get the prisoner released from the penitentiary, where he was placed to serve sentence following conviction; and President Taft, having the pardoning power, is the official being importuned. In view of the wide variance of the reports concerning the prisoner's condition, indicating that attempts are being made to mislead, the president is doing well to withhold action, for a time at least. There is really no difference, anyway, between the case of Charles W. Morse and the case of any Tom, Dick or Harry who finds himself behind prison bars.

HOTEL FAITH BACKED BY WORKS.

Faith in the summer hotel business in Vermont is further shown by the announcement of plans for remodeling a hotel on Lake Dunmore on the western side of Vermont, so that it will become a very attractive place for city people. Faith backed up by works is what is wanted in Vermont. Heretofore there has been plenty of expressed faith but too little to prove the faith well placed. The new owner of the property is a Ver-

How to Save Money

Have you ever noticed the regularity with which a collector calls? Why not carry out the same idea in saving money? Be your own collector, collect of yourself every pay day and deposit the amount; you collect in your savings account. Every little helps.

Deposit your savings in this bank; we will pay you 4 per cent. interest and you will be surprised to see how much your savings will amount to at the end of the year. Begin the New Year by opening an account with "The GRANITE," if you do not have an account with us now, and if you have resolve to add regularly to it during 1912.

GRANITE Savings Bank and Trust Company, Barre, Vermont



Any man can rest in comfort in these special liberally cut suits.

Particular measurements for men who believe in expansion—figuratively.

Fabrics with smooth surface, dark tones with pencil lines are the becoming big styles.

Prices \$10 to \$40.

The same ample comfort in slip-ons, overcoats and cravenetted coats.

We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing.



Fur Coats to Rent.  
174 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont.  
The Big Store With Little Prices.

monter who proposes, as the Burlington Clipper puts it, "to make the lake Dunmore resort what it should be in the eyes of the traveling public." The contemporary adds:

"The contracts that have already been let call for twenty additional bath rooms and the necessary sums will be spent to put the property in first-class shape. H. E. Bissell, who has managed the hotel during its successful years, will be in charge again, and with the proper support from the owner, which promises to be his, will no doubt make lake Dunmore hotel one of the features of Vermont. This is another important step assured in the development of the Green Mountain state along right lines."

The Vermont newspapers have been crying for years for more hotel accommodations in order to take care of the great inrush of summer people who were expected; and they are cordially welcoming Carl H. Kimpton, who is back of the project in the lake Dunmore region. They all hope for a full measure of success to him, and they expect he will get it in a rightly conducted hostelry.

CURRENT COMMENT

Insurgency.

Insurgency in Vermont? Not so one would notice it. Those who insist that there is and attempt to locate it, usually find that like the bag of gold at the eastern abutment of the rainbow, it keeps in the next town, a little farther over.

Vermont has no favorite son, prospectively or otherwise, in the coming presidential contest. President Taft comes the nearest to it and to him Vermont will be loyal.

The other day in speaking of possible hotel sites in St. Johnsbury Elmer A. Darling was asked what was his second choice for a location. "I have none!" was the ready reply.

That is about the way Vermont feels about Republican candidates for president. There really is no second choice. With President Taft out of the running, Vermont would probably favor Roosevelt, Hughes, LaFollette, anybody else in the order named.

Vermonters like Roosevelt. When he says "Holy smoke!" and "Delighted!" everybody knows he is having a "Bully time!" and everybody is glad.

Vermonters like Justice Hughes and have all sorts of admiration and confidence in him, but hardly see the necessity of going to the supreme court for a candidate and have a decided aversion to mixing the courts up with politics. As to LaFollette, Vermonters don't know much about him. They know there is a fellow whose hair stands up pretty straight and who seems to talk a considerable deal and who evidently means what he says, who comes out from the big Badger state and has cut a creditable swath for himself into the field of national politics.

Insurgency in Vermont? Not any. The promoter of political discord who talks himself into tonsillitis asserting that there is, reminds us of one unfortunate who was arguing matters with another.

"Why, my dear, how hoarse you are!" "Yes, my husband was out late last night."—St. Johnsbury Republican.

The Winter Solstice.

December 21 is popularly considered the shortest day in the year, and it is so more frequently than otherwise, but this year the sun did not reach, or appear to reach, the southernmost possible point on the tropic of Capricorn, until yesterday, the 22d, and not until approximately 6 p. m. at that. It will appear to remain nearly stationary for a few days—the ancient and peace-loving Maya of Yucatan believed that the sun god rested five days—and then until June 21 the days will continue to lengthen. For the next month or two, also, in accordance with the old rhyme, the weather will continue to strengthen. The northern hemisphere will not cease cooling off until the sun rides much higher in the heavens and for more hours each day than at present. Nevertheless, there is something of cheerfulness in the thought that the sun is "returning." From now on the days will grow longer until the day in June when, for this latitude, we shall have our longest single day's stretch of sunlight in the year—some fifteen hours and fourteen minutes. As Manchester is exactly on the forty-third degree of latitude, and as the sun will stand over the tropic of Cancer, twenty-three and a half degrees north of the equator, on June 21, it follows that on that day the sun will lack only nineteen and a half degrees of being directly overhead. Between now and that day we shall have had snow and

Begin the New Year Right

Open an account with  
**THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK**  
of Barre. Worthen Block

DIRECTORS:  
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W. D. SMITH  
W. M. HOLDEN  
A. J. YOUNG  
IRA C. CALEF  
D. P. TOWN  
OPEN MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 7 TO 8 O'CLOCK

blows and all the temporary fierceness of a New England winter, but it will presently come to an end, and then will follow the swelling buds, the birds and flowers, the work, the joys and hopes of springtime. The sun is on its way back to us again.—Manchester Union.

The Two-Cent Rate.

Commenting on The Tribune's recent suggestion as to a flat two-cent rate on the Vermont railroads, the Northfield News leans sympathetically toward the roads because of the "comparatively small amount of travel through at least four months in the twelve and the difficulties of railroading during the winter months." The contemporary believes it would be much better to ask the principal railroad systems of New England to adopt an interchangeable mileage so that one book could be used on any line controlled by the Grand Trunk, the New Haven or the New York Central.

The Tribune is just as anxious as The News can possibly be that bankruptcy be kept at a long distance from the office doors of the Vermont railroad companies, and it realizes that during a portion of the year at least, on some of the "iron highways," travel is not heavy; but when it considers that people who do not carry mileages, have to pay an eighteen-cent fare for riding five miles, and an eighty-one-cent fare for riding twenty-eight miles, it wonders why there should be so big a discrepancy between the mileage book figure and that of the local fare. To most people there seems to be no first-class reason for the big difference.

As to the interchangeable mileage suggestion of our contemporary, we respond with a cordial "Amen." The convenience and general desirability of such a move are beyond question. So far as the Rutland and New York Central lines are concerned, (or have been concerned, it is not certain what will happen if the New York, New Haven and Hartford gets the Rutland) the traveling public has revealed in the interchangeable mileage feature to some extent. A wider application of the privilege would be appreciated.—Ladlow Tribune.

Taxation of Public Gifts.

The recent gift of valuable farm properties to philanthropic institutions in Franklin county and the editorial comment thereon, reprinted in this issue of The Messenger, certainly does suggest a phase of our political economy that is worthy of serious consideration by the people that pay the taxes and the men that make the laws. Several contemporaries point out to The Messenger that the conveyance of land to these institutions takes that land out of the grand list for tax paying purposes forever, and their argument, so it seems to this paper, is unanswerable. A great many years ago, as far back as the days of Edward I. of England, our ancestors fought out this very same problem in their crude way and by the statute of mortmain forbade the alienation of lands to ecclesiastical bodies under certain conditions.

Of course, this does not go to the noble motive of the donor of the lands and his manifestly generous intention toward suffering humanity thereabouts. It simply does call attention to the fact that the law under which his gift operates is a faulty one and actually deprives the public of its rights.

Of course, various suggestions for the improvement of these conditions have been made from time to time and each is more or less open to argument. It might seem worthy of consideration whether gifts to such institutions should not be limited to money, perhaps or such securities as might not under the operation of law be thereby withdrawn from the grand list. The money that was brought by the sale of a farm might go to the hospital, for instance, and still leave the farm for taxation. (Anybody that wants to discuss the problem of double taxation still left by this proposition is at liberty to do so. The tax law is fearfully and wonderfully made.)—St. Albans Messenger.

Vermont Is All Right.

In a recent article on Vermont appearing in the Christian Science Monitor, the writer took occasion to say: "There are no 'abandoned' farms in Vermont, but there are so-called farms that were mistakenly cleared from forest land and that are now reverting to the old condition, wherein they will be of inestimable more value than they have ever been before. \* \* \* There is no state in New England whose general trend is more truly progressive in the best sense of that much-abused term."

Good enough! We are getting rather tired of hearing that word "progressive," because we are reminded of the fact that the man who is running away from us with our money in his pocket, as well as the fellow that is going to a fire, is

progressive. Progress is one thing. Running mad is another.

Vermont is all right and has been all the time. She has always been conservative and always will be, and she won't be driven or hurried over much. When she takes a position she knows the reason for doing so, and she is almost as immovable as her mountains. It takes all kinds of states to make a nation, and Vermont suits us, thank you.—Northfield News.

A Veteran of the Press.

It is with sincere sorrow that we learn of the death of David N. Camp, of Newport. When the writer came to Vermont thirty-three years ago, Mr. Camp was editor of the Newport Express and Standard and a friendship formed then has continued ever since, although Mr. Camp's retirement from the newspaper business several years ago abrogated this intimacy somewhat. We knew him as a man of sound integrity and sterling worth, a Christian who daily lived what he professed. As an editor he published a paper that was clean, speaking harshly of no one and restrained from giving currency to anything that was not clean and uplifting. He was one of the organizers of the Vermont Press association, among the number being G. G. Benedict, C. M. Stone, C. M. Chase, L. O. Greene, Hiram Atkins, Albert Clark, A. A. Earle, A. H. Tuttle and A. N. Swain all except the last named, now dead.—Morrisville News and Citizen.

JINGLES AND JESTS

Where They Are.

Where are the gifts of the olden days—  
The home-made mittens and slippers warm,  
The worsted mufflers in reds and grays  
The ear tab cap for the wintry storm

Where are the socks and the briarwood pipe,  
The kerchief wide and the new round comb,  
The big glass case with the two stuffed snipe,  
And the gay yarn motto, "God Bless Our Home?"

It's a gold mine now or a city block,  
An aeroplane or a motor car,  
A brown-stone front or some mining stock—  
So who cares a rap where the old gifts are?

—Browning's Magazine.

Hopeful.

"As you don't seem to know what you'd like for Christmas, Freddy," said his mother, "here's a printed list of presents for a good little boy."  
Freddy read over the list, and then said:  
"Mother, haven't you a list for a bad little boy?"—Boy's Home Companion.

A Toast to Santa Claus.

When'er I find a man who don't believe in Santa Claus,  
And spite of all remonstrance won't yield up to logic's laws,  
And see in things that lie about the proof by no means dim,  
I straightway cut that fellow out,  
And don't believe in him.

We find him in the maiden's eyes  
Beneath the mistletoe,  
A-sparkling as the star-lit skies  
All golden in their glow.

We find him in the pressure of  
The hand of sympathy,  
And where there's any thought of love  
He's mighty sure to be.

The good old Saint is everywhere  
Along life's busy way.  
We find him in the very air  
We breathe day after day—  
Where courtesy and kindness  
And love are joined together,  
To give to sorrow and distress  
A touch of sunny weather.

So here's to good old Kindlyheart,  
The best bet of them all,  
Who never fails to do his part  
In life's high festival.

The worthy bearer of the crown  
With which we top the Saint,  
A bumper to his health, and down  
With them that say he ain't!

—Harper's Weekly.

The Idle Money of the World  
if put in use, would earn interest enough to relieve all distress. The idle money in many families, if employed in life insurance, would furnish ample protection for the children, and an endowment buy a house and lot. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual) S. S. Ballard, general agent, Lawrence building, Montpelier, Vt.

PLATINUM PRODUCTION.

Sharp Decrease is Noted in 1910, Finds Official Investigation.

The entire output of crude platinum in the United States is recovered from placer mines in Oregon and California, which also produce gold.

In 1910, according to Waldemar Lindgreen, of the United States geological survey, these mines produced 390 troy ounces of platinum, valued at \$9,507, against 673 troy ounces in 1909, valued at \$12,803. This decrease in value obviously does not represent the actual decrease, as the average price paid in 1910 was \$24.38 an ounce, compared with \$19 an ounce in 1909.

California's production in 1910 amounted to 338 troy ounces of crude platinum, valued at \$8,386. Of this total 304 ounces were recovered as a by-product in dredging operations in Butte, Yuba, and Sacramento counties. In Oregon the principal reported output comes from beach sands near Port Orford and near Bullaris. The quantity recovered in 1910 was only 53 troy ounces, valued at \$1,211.

It is calculated that the domestic output of the crude metal from placers in 1910 is equivalent to 273 fine ounces of refined platinum.

The United States mint obtains annually from its refinery operations a considerable quantity of platinum, the largest part of which is derived from scrap platinum and from sweepings, etc., bought from jewelers and dentists. A small percentage of primary metal is, however, obtained in refining gold bullion received at the mint from placer and lode mines. Private refineries also separate platinum from gold bullion. The best estimate that can be made as to what part of this output is derived from domestic sources, says Mr. Lindgreen, would probably be about 500 fine ounces, which added to the refined platinum equivalent of the crude metal from domestic placers would give 773 ounces as the probable output of refined platinum from domestic ores in 1910.

A considerable quantity of refined platinum, estimated to be 4,800 ounces, valued at \$150,950, is produced from imported crude platinum, the largest part of which comes from Colombia and Russia. The total output of refined platinum in the United States, of both domestic and foreign origin, was about 5,573 fine ounces, valued at \$182,237.

During the last few years a large demand for platinum has developed in the jewelry trade, especially for mounting precious stones but also for chains and other articles. This demand accounts to a great extent for the phenomenal rise in the price of the metal when the scarcity of the supply and the failure to discover new sources of production are considered. Platinum is also in strong demand for many industrial and chemical purposes.

Mr. Lindgreen's report, which forms an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources" for 1910 and which also describes the production and uses of iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium, may be obtained on application to the director of the United States geological survey, Washington, D. C.

Prepare for New Year  
Specials for This Week

Many make New Year gifts—many receive money for Christmas and now wish to spend it for a new Waist or a Fur Scarf or Fur Muff, Coat, Dress, Gloves, etc.

Ready-to-Wear Goods  
(Second Floor)

SILK WAISTS—Another lot by express. For the past week every day we were out of sizes. We have your size now.

\$5.00 Waist, black and colors, \$3.50 and \$3.98.

Fur Muffs, \$2.25, 2.50, 2.98 and 3.98 up.

Fur Scarfs, \$1.50, 2.98, 3.25 up.

Fur Sets for children at \$1.75, 2.75 up.

Ladies' Coats, \$5.00, 7.50, 8.98 up.

Children's Coats, \$1.99, 2.25, 2.98 up.

\$10.00 Ladies' Silk Dresses for \$7.50.

White Waists, very pretty, \$2.25, 2.50, 2.98.

Dress Goods at special prices.

Blankets, 49c, 75c, 98c, 1.15 up.

Comfortables, 98c, 1.39, 1.45, 1.69 up.

Special prices this week on Gloves, Neckwear, Shopping Bags, Aprons, Linens, Handkerchiefs, etc.

All Handkerchiefs used for trimming sold at 15c per dozen.

The Vaughan Store

G. C. I. A'S PROGRESS.

And Expression of Confidence in Forthcoming Congress.

Three congresses or conventions of our association have previously been held. Two of them at our seat of government, then in Rockland, Me., in 1878, and although representative at the time, yet compared to our present status they were miniature. The third convention was held at our seat of government, then in Boston, Mass., in 1880, so the convention we are to hold in the first part of 1912, will mark a great epoch in our development as a trade association. Since 1880, our laws have been revised by committee at Quincy in 1884, at New York 1887, in Concord 1891, in Baltimore 1897, in Quincy both in 1905 and in 1909. In each instance there were evidences of increased development, which pointed towards further progress. The revision in 1897, following the great

lockout, not only saw our association surmounting that unwarranted attack, but indicating sufficient vitality and foresight to lay out the plan which eventually put all of our members on a general eight hour work day in 1900. There is no doubt, therefore, but that the intelligence of the delegates to compose the pending convention in 1912 will demonstrate by their work, the ever continuing and historic progress which is essential to the best interests of journeymen in the granite cutting industry as well as to the trade generally. —Granite Cutters' Journal.

Coal Record Broken.

The increase in last year's production of coal over that of 1909—40,781,762 tons—is equal to nearly three times the total annual production of the United States at the beginning of the Civil war, according to the figures of the United States geological survey.

A REMINDER

During a portion of each year

The Burlington Trust Company

seeks to remind the good people of Vermont that it is still serving their interests and providing a safe depository for money. For nearly twenty-nine years it has carefully guarded the interests of its depositors and is now returning to them interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. and paying all taxes—besides strengthening each year the security for their deposits.

An active and conservative policy that has been followed from the beginning has produced a surplus of TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS which, with the capital stock, aggregates a guarantee fund of more than FIFTEEN PER CENT. of all deposits. The management of this institution invites the closest scrutiny of its published statements and its methods and seeks the patronage of the people of Vermont by warrant of its record as a successful bank. All inquiries will receive prompt attention.

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